

is on exhibition, and attracts much attention. But we paid more attention on Friday to the new machine patented by OTIS AVERY, of New York, Pa., and for sale by CHARLES NORTON, No. 54 Wall-st. This machine employs two needles, which cross each other's track at an angle of about 30°, each carrying its own thread, the operator only fixing the cloth in position, threading the needles, and turning a crank, which, with a trifling expenditure of power, gives the proper motion to every portion of the machinery. The cloth is drawn through the jaws of the machine by an inextensible weight attached to a wire and string drawing over a pulley, and the fineness of the stitch is determined by the action of the angle at which the needles are set. This machine costs but \$25, furnished complete, weighs not more than twenty pounds, and may be made an ornament to a household, and is set on and off any work without the use of any tool. It may have defects which our hasty examination failed to discover, but it certainly sews faster (with one person attending to it) than twenty women could do, and makes a more perfect and tenacious seam than the ordinary needle. The exhibitor would send each alternate stitch quite through, and still the seam would not rip while the cloth would tear on either side of it. Remember that we are yet in the infancy of Sewing by Machinery. But what then must its maturity be?

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.—There are two new Reapers and Mowers in the Fair—SCHENCKLEY'S and FORKUS'S—both similar in many respects to those with which our intelligent farmers are already acquainted. SCHENCKLEY'S is so arranged as to be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in three minutes, while it differs from all we had previously examined in its Self-Raking capacity—that is to say, it rakes off the grain as fast as it is cut, and deposits it ready for binding by the side of the machine. Schenckley's thus requires but a single operator—the driver—and cuts with the horses proceeding at a moderate walk, while some machines require a rapid motion to secure their cutting effect. Of FORKUS'S we may speak more fully when we shall have examined it more thoroughly. But the farmers must not expect us to tell them which is the best machine—for that they must consult the reports of test trials, or better still their own eyes. That Grain and Grass are mainly to be cut by Machines are many years, does not admit of a doubt; and, in view of this fact, we urge our farmers to examine and judge for themselves.

SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.—This is an excellent invention, as we can testify from actual experience in our own household, where it has been satisfactorily tried. It is hollow, and so arranged that a small fire can be made and maintained within it, a cent's worth of charcoal being sufficient to last an hour or two, keeping the iron hot and dispensing entirely with the trouble and loss of time in the large fire required with the usual ironing-plate. This we believe is a Kentucky invention; the patentees are TALLANTIRE, CUMMINGS & BLISS, and N. D. HUNTER, No. 326 Broadway, is the Agent in this City. Housekeepers will do well to look at it.

VEGETABLES.—The exhibition of Fruits, Esculent Roots, Vegetables, &c., is perhaps larger but less advantageously displayed than that of last year. Of Indian Corn, Potatoes, Squashes, Beets, Parsnips, &c., there are many excellent varieties exhibited. We do wish our shillings, shaw-dropping farmers would look at the Beets here shown, and judge whether such products are not cheaply purchased by under-draining five feet deep and sub-irrigating that depth. There are several Beets (we think) quite three feet long, and one or two even longer. Do see them and judge, farmers, whether you can afford to pay the current price for land and only use five or six inches from the top of it, leaving twice as much beneath utterly unproductive.

There was a full attendance at the Garden on Friday afternoon. The Fair increases in popular interest as it draws to a close. Let none who can afford the time fail to see it.

SAUEL S. WYCKOFF is one of the Whig Electors of President, whose name has been spelt without the e in most of the journals. We presume that spelling would not vitiate the vote, but it will be to perfectly correct. Take care, then, that the ballots are printed WYCKOFF, not WYKOFF.

The Result in Ohio.
Cleveland, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1852.

The smoke of the contest has, at length, cleared away, and we can, with certainty, now count the dead and wounded. There was but little interest felt in the Supreme Judge and Member of the Board of Public Works, as success would have left us in the minority, both in the Supreme Court and in the Board. The only vote was on Members of Congress, and on them only in ten districts. The Gerrymander of our Legislature was expressly arranged to limit the Whigs to four members. We have elected seven; which is, therefore, a gain of three. In only ten districts did the Whigs of Ohio make a fight. The result is below:

District	Whig	Dem.	Whig	Dem.
I.	1,333	XV.	1,000	2,700
II.	101	XVI.	1,000	1,000
III.	128	XVII.	1,200	1,000
IV.	800	XVIII.	1,373	787
V.	1,850	XIX.	351	258
VI.	2,800	XX.	351	258
VII.	3,300	XXI.	500	500
VIII.	2,500			
IX.	1,300			
X.	400			
XI.	2,300			
XII.	2,300			
XIII.	750			
Total	11,040		15,326	

Who can doubt that Gen. Scott will overcome three times this majority? More than 40,000 voters were not out at our Election, and every body knows that "the stay at home" are always a Whig.

INDEPENDENT.

LOCAL POLITICS.

GENERAL WALBRIDGE PUT TO THE QUESTION.—There was a tolerable turnout of the "Democratic" of the Eighth Ward on Friday night, at which General WALBRIDGE, the Loco-Foco candidate for Congress, made a speech, in which he went the whole platform, iron spikes, and all of the "Democratic" party. He expressed his admiration of stump speaking, and advocated the propriety of candidates for office coming before the people, and invited his fellow-citizens to question him upon any of the topics before the people. He spoke of the policy he would advocate, and among other things said:

"I am in favor of buying where we can buy cheapest." One of the "unintended" young Whigs of the Ward, taking advantage of the repeated invitation to the citizens of the Ward to interrogate him, at the close of his speech begged leave to ask him one question, which was about as follows:

GENERAL WALBRIDGE.—You are a candidate for Congress, and expect to receive the suffrages of your fellow-citizens of this Ward for that office on the second day of November next. I am one of the voters of this Ward, and expect to vote for a representative in Congress on that day. You have invited your fellow-citizens to ask you any question in regard to the measures you will advocate, and the policy you will pursue, in relation to the great interests of the people; and you are in compliance with your invitation, I wish to ask you one question. You have stated that you are "in favor of buying where we can buy cheapest." Now, I wish to ask you, whether if you can buy an English hat at \$4.50, and your fellow-citizen of the Eighth Ward cannot pay his hands for wages, and afford his hats for less than \$5, will you buy the English hat? If you can buy a pair of French boots for \$4.50, and that shoemaker over on the corner, whose vote you hope to receive on the second day of November, cannot afford his for less than \$5, will you buy the French boots? In other words, at articles of production, manufacture, and use, can be purchased in England, cheaper than your fellow-citizens of the Eighth Ward can make and produce them, will you buy those foreign articles and let your own neighbors go a begging for work and for customers, while you expect them to vote for you; and they will be obliged to pay the taxes to support you in Congress with \$200,000 a year? This is a meeting of working-men. I am a working-man. I desire to get the best

reward for my labor, and I want my fellow-workers around me to get the best wages they can for their labor. On behalf of the working-men of this Ward, I ask you whether you will buy foreign-made articles rather than those made by the men who vote for you, and send them adrift without work, and a begging for customers, unless they will work for the same wages as the half-paid workmen of Europe. You are a candidate for Congress, and as I may, myself, perhaps, some day or other, be a candidate for Congress, too, I desire to have these questions fairly discussed before the people.

The General politely bowed, and thanked the gentleman for his question, and proceeded to say, that in answer to it he would remark that, "if we can buy English and French hats and boots at \$4.50, and the workmen here cannot afford them at less than \$5, and we can send our wheat to England, and get \$2 a bushel for it, why, on the whole he thought it was the best policy." He then said he was in favor of no one class—he was for the interests of all classes, &c., and proceeded to make some general remarks about Democracy, American Institutions, the people, General Pierce, November, banners, victory, and as a rocket flew up into the air, and the crowd cheered, and the boys made a great outcry, the General disappeared from the stand, and was soon out of the way of any more questions.

The people paid the most profound attention to the question put to the "working man," and it was obvious that however good the General might be on the stump, he was evidently rumbled by the home question of the inquisitive young Whig.

A Whig Ratification Meeting for the 17th Congressional District. will be held to-night at Krickelstocker Hall, Eighth-ward. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Loco-Foco Bolting.—Certain of the "unintended" of the Fourth Congressional District, who possess the most discrimination to see more Democracy and worth in ex Alderman PAT. KELLY than in Hon. NIXON WALSH, advertise, for this evening in the Park, a mass meeting to ratify the bolting nomination, and they say that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to address the meeting on the occasion: WALSH HAWKES, Esq.; JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.; CHAS. SWENEN, Esq.; Capt. RYNDERS, JOHN VAN EISEN, Esq.; MICHAEL DOWNEY, Esq.; EDWARD C. WEST, Esq.; E. CAMP, Esq.; CHAS. E. SHERR, Esq.; DANIEL EASON, Esq.; and others. One of these, at least, (Capt. RYNDERS) was a speaker at the Walsh ratification. Is the Captain a bolter?

The City Inspector.—A large and respectable body of the Medical Faculty of our City have presented the name of Dr. JOHN H. GIBSON for the office of City Inspector, commending him as eminently qualified and deserving. So far, we heartily endorse the Doctors' manifesto; and, had they seen fit to make this nomination in due season, we should have had great pleasure in urging its acceptance on the Whig City Convention. Now, however, we believe that any support we might render it would only be so much "aid and comfort" to the Loco-Foco candidate, and that we respectfully decline.

The Doctors say the Health Police of our City has for many years been inefficient, and that nobody but a Doctor can be qualified for City Inspector. Now, since we have had none besides Doctors for City Inspector, we are at a loss to reconcile the Doctors' logic with their facts. It would rather seem to be high time to try somebody else than a Doctor for City Inspector if our past experience of Medical efficiency in that post has been so unsatisfactory.

The Doctors make a grave mistake in placing the City Inspector at the head of the Sanitary Police of our City. The Inspector is but a minister, a servant, an arm; the Resident Physician holds the position which they erroneously attribute to the Inspector. If the Doctor who is Resident Physician treats his place as a sinecure, we shall hardly mend the matter by electing another Doctor to do his work for him. But let the Doctors spur up their professional brother or brethren holding offices which give them a rightful supervision over all the means of preserving and improving the Public Health, and we will warrant CHARLES RIDDLE to obey their instructions with alacrity and vigor. What more can they ask?

Municipal Reform.—The City Temperance Alliance will hold a Mass Meeting in the big Tent in Madison-st., near Jefferson, this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. NELL DOW, author of the Maine Law; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and other eminent speakers. Those who read the Presentment just made by the Grand Jury will see in glowing colors, the intimate connection between Rum and Crime, and the importance of the cause.

COUNTY RATIFICATION MEETING.—This evening there will be a large meeting of the Whigs of Kings County, at Prospect Hill, Green Point, to ratify the County nomination. It is expected that the Unionists and other Whig Clubs of New York, and the Whig Clubs of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh will meet at the Kings County Hotel, at the Peck slip ferry landing, at 6 o'clock, and march in torchlight procession to the place of meeting. Prospect Hill will be illuminated, and cannon will be fired during the movement of the procession. It is expected that speeches will be delivered by Hon. JOHN M. BOTS, Hon. JOHN A. KING, JOSEPH HOLT, Esq., Hon. E. D. CULVER, HORACE GREGORY and others. Bands of music and glee clubs will be in attendance.

BROOKLYN WARD NOMINATIONS.—WM. A. DATTON was nominated for Alderman by the Locos of the Eleventh Ward on Wednesday night. MICHAEL MCNAMEE was selected for Constable.

JOHN CASHAM (Whig) was nominated for Alderman in the First Ward last evening.

The Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance has nominated the following ticket:—ALDERMAN—STEPHEN CROWELL, Commissioner of Excise—JOHN B. KEYS, Constable—JAMES PEARSON, Inspectors—1st District, FREDERICK D. HATFIELD, James McDonald; 2nd District, JOHN RHODES, H. D. MOORE.

In the 13th Ward the Whigs have nominated for Alderman, Daniel T. Walden, Jr.; Commissioner of Excise, Rem Lettice; Constable, Johnston W. Gray; Inspectors, Robert B. Lettice and John Phillips.

ANOTHER SPIRITED GATHERING.—In point of orderly zeal, uniform enthusiasm, and regular attendance, the Whigs of Jersey City are behind none of their neighbors. On Friday evening last there was another gathering which filled Washington Hall to overflowing. AM. C. P. BARKWELL occupied the Chair, and Mr. G. D. LYMAN was appointed Secretary. P. D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, the first speaker, denounced the advantages which would result to the country from the success of the Whig party, and showed by argument and past experience the misfortune to mechanics and laborers that would result from the success of the Opposition. Mr. P. W. JOHNSON, of New-Hampshire, followed, and reviewed in an eloquent manner the distinguished services of Gen. SCOTT—of which the acts of his commands, and the pages of our country's history bore evidence. The speaker had been a neighbor to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and stated acts of greatness in glowing language. Hon. J. G. SEVIER having arrived took the stand and made much applause. In the course of his remarks he alluded in an appropriate manner to the late lamented HENRY CLAY, stating that he be heard him say, in relation to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT: "I entirely acquiesce in the wisdom and choice of the Convention. Go and tell Gen. Scott that he has my best wishes for his successful election to the Presidency." The further remarks of the speaker were received with great applause. During the evening the Whig Glee Club sang appropriate spirited Whig songs in their usual good style, and the meeting adjourned with cheers and a yet stronger determination, if possible, to work vigorously the few remaining days of the campaign.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Whig Delegates of the Towns and Wards in Hudson County, N. J., will meet in Convention at Hudson County, N. J., to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner, Bergen Coroner, to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner, and to designate a County Committee for the ensuing year.

WHIG MEETING AT PATTERSON, N. J.—The Whig of Patterson held a meeting on Thursday evening, at which there were assembled about 1,500 people. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. F. A. TALLANTIRE, of New-York, and Messrs. LEONARD LATHROP, of New-York, and others were the speakers. We have not room to give our Reporters sketch.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Boston, October 24, 1852.—9 A. M.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, died at his mansion at Marshfield, twenty-two minutes before three o'clock this morning. His last hour was entirely calm, and he breathed his last so peacefully that it was with difficulty the precise moment of his departure was perceived.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.
A messenger left Marshfield at 6 1/2 o'clock this morning. Mr. WEBSTER passed the night quietly, sleeping at times. He was not quite so well this morning, and is slowly sinking.

SECOND DISPATCH.
MARSHFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.—7 A. M.
Mr. WEBSTER'S physicians have given out the following bulletin:
"Mr. WEBSTER has fallen during the night, and is quite low and exhausted this morning."

THIRD DISPATCH.
BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.—12 P. M.
A messenger just arrived from Marshfield informs *The Courier* that Mr. WEBSTER, in the opinion of his physicians, cannot live any longer.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.—A. M.

The following is an account of the state of Mr. WEBSTER during the night:

At 11 o'clock he was again seized with vomiting, though at this time they were slight. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning he was again attacked, and for three-quarters of an hour suffered terribly. From that time to the date of our writing this, 6 1/2 o'clock, he remained free from pain, and in a placid state. His mind is still as clear and bright as the sun now rising. During all the time for ten hours past, when he was free from pain, he conversed cheerfully with the friends around his bedside, and more than once playfully reproached his faithful nurse, SARAH, for not retiring to bed.

Mr. WEBSTER is fully conscious of his condition, as is evidenced from the fond consolations he is constantly addressing to his mourning family and friends. Occasionally, in the presence of those not his relatives, he speaks of public matters with a calmness and interest which clearly shows that the welfare of his country is as present and as dear to him as ever.

The illustrious invalid is now asleep, but fears of further trouble suffering on his part are entertained by his friends, should he be again seized with vomiting on waking.

LAST HOURS AND DEATH.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.—A. M.

The following is an account of the state of Mr. WEBSTER during the night:

At 11 o'clock he was again seized with vomiting, though at this time they were slight. Between one and two o'clock this morning he was again attacked, and for three-quarters of an hour suffered terribly. From that time to the date of our writing this (6 1/2 o'clock) he remained free from pain and in a placid state.

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Occasionally, in the presence of those not his relatives, he speaks of public matters with a calmness and interest which clearly shows that the welfare of his country is as present and as dear to him as ever. The illustrious invalid is now asleep; but fears of further trouble suffering on his part are entertained by his friends, should he be again seized with vomiting on waking.

On Friday afternoon, he had the people employed in his family and upon his farm called in, and after giving them much earnest advice upon matters temporal and spiritual, bade them a last farewell.

MARSHFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 23.—7 A. M.
Mr. WEBSTER'S physicians have given out the following bulletin:
"Mr. WEBSTER has fallen during the night, and is quite low and exhausted this morning."

MARSHFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 23.—12 P. M.
Mr. WEBSTER still continues to sink. Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, he had further attacks of vomiting, which are gradually wearing away his strength. He may live through the day, but it is thought he cannot survive through the night. Messages have just been dispatched for Dr. J. M. WARREN, of Boston, requesting him to come down in the afternoon.

Just as this express starts, the following from his physician, has been put into my hands:
MARSHFIELD, 12 M., Saturday.

Mr. WEBSTER is gradually sinking; it is thought he will not survive more than twenty-four hours, if no long. His frame of mind is that of entire tranquility and happiness. He attends to all necessary business, and his mind maintains its usual attention to all subjects and persons.

MARSHFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 23.—2 P. M.
Mr. WEBSTER continues to sink. His mental faculties seem unclouded and brilliant as ever. He occasionally speaks to his family, contemplates death calmly, and is perfectly resigned.

His physicians think he will expire during the night.

THE LATEST.
BOSTON, Oct. 24.—3 A. M.

Your express messenger has just arrived, having left Marshfield at 10 o'clock last night, at which time Mr. WEBSTER was not expected to survive more than one hour.

Dr. JAMES JACKSON left the patient at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. During the early part of the afternoon there was some decrease in the swelling of Mr. WEBSTER'S abdomen, and fewer symptoms of nausea, but there were no signs of rallying.

Repeatedly in the course of the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, he conversed freely and with great clearness of detail in relation to his private affairs and the condition of his farms, stating his plans fully, and the manner in which he wished to have them carried out.

About 5 1/2 o'clock Mr. WEBSTER was again seized with violent nausea, and raised considerable dark matter, tinged with blood. Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and his physicians held another consultation, which resulted in a conclusion that his last hour was fast approaching.

He received the announcement and requested that the female members of his family might be called in, viz: Mrs. WEBSTER, Mrs. FLETCHER WEBSTER, Mrs. J. W. PAIGE and Miss DOWNS, of New-York. To each calling them individually by name, he addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation.

Next he had called in the male members of his family and the personal friends who have been here within the last few days, viz: Fletcher Webster, (his only son,) Samuel A. Appleton, (his son-in-law,) J. W. Paige, Geo. T. Curtis, Edward Curtis of New-York, Peter Harvey and Charles Henry Thomas of Marshfield, and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. ZANTZINGER of the State Department, Dr. J. F. FRIES and J. MASON WARREN, and the personal attendants and domestics of Mr. WEBSTER. Mrs. WEBSTER being unable to witness the last moments awaited the event in her own apartment.

We learn that Mr. WEBSTER, by his own special direction, will be buried in an unostentatious manner. The funeral services will be performed by the clergyman of the parish of South Marshfield, at which place he remains fixed for the funeral. Mrs. PAIGE is expected to come to-morrow, and will probably, in behalf of the family, announce the time of burial.

From the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

Information reached this city yesterday morning, from Marshfield, of the alarming illness of DANIEL WEBSTER. The information spread, and a general gloom pervaded the city. Men spoke together in whispers, and the burden of their conversation was the illness of Mr. WEBSTER. At the present writing we have no other information in regard to his condition, than that he is alarmingly ill, and the general consensus of opinion is that the sands of his mortal life are fast running out.

We heard yesterday that on Thursday he was able to dictate answers to some thirty letters, and that he made his will. Toward the closing of the afternoon his symptoms became critical, and little or no hope was expressed or entertained of his recovery. His strong mind remained clear, and some time was occupied by him in prayer. He spoke freely upon religious topics, and expressed his convictions of the truth of Revelation.

Shortly after he conversed with Dr. JEFFRIES, who said he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a sedative potion. "Then," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I am to be here patiently till the end; if it be so, may it come soon."

At 10 o'clock he was still lower, but perfectly conscious of everything that passed within his sight or hearing.

Drs. JEFFRIES and PORTER have intimated an opinion that the immediate cause of the disease was a cancerous affection of some of the smaller intestines.

Should he die in the course of the night, an express will instantly start for Boston with the intelligence.

THE FUNERAL.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1852.
It was the request of Mr. WEBSTER that his funeral should be private. No time nor arrangements for the interment have yet been determined on. The body is to be deposited in a tomb at Marshfield.

WEBSTER'S DEATH ANNOUNCED AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Intelligence of DANIEL WEBSTER'S death was announced in the churches this morning, and produced a deep feeling. The Cabinet has not yet taken any action for the observance of the event, and probably will not until the announcement is received from the family of the deceased.

EFFECTS OF MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 24, 1852.

The death of Mr. WEBSTER has thrown a gloom over the whole community. At eight o'clock one hundred minute guns were fired on the Common, and the bells were tolled one hour. The flags from the Webster Club Room are draped in mourning, with the motto: "Non Dies, but Principes Live." From an early hour till noon, crowds on people were gathered in our streets conversing of the national calamity.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, 1852.

The City is much impressed with the news of the death of Mr. WEBSTER, and a sense of the mighty loss is felt by all. Flags were displayed at half mast and draped in mourning, and the State House bells were tolled. A beautiful tribute to the character and memory of DANIEL WEBSTER was delivered in the course of a sermon by Dr. DEWEY, at the Unitarian Church this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 24, 1852.

In Springfield, a Whig meeting was adjourned on Friday night, on account of Mr. WEBSTER'S illness, and another large gathering of the same party, arranged for to-morrow night, has been given up.

The bells were tolled on the reception of the news this morning, and the Whig flags were shrouded with crape. The Mayor called a meeting of the inhabitants this morning, and Hampshire Hall was crowded to overflowing by our citizens of all classes and parties. Mayor RICE presided, and eloquent and feeling addresses were made upon the life, character and death of Mr. WEBSTER by Judge MORRIS, Rev. Dr. OGDON, and Wm. R. CALHOUN. Appropriate resolutions were passed, a Committee of fifty appointed to attend the funeral at Marshfield, and another of five to confer with the city authorities in relation to further testimonials to the memory of the deceased. Mr. ASHmun is Chairman of the first Committee, and Geo. BLISS of the second. The meeting was most hearty and spontaneous expression of the deep sorrow of our citizens.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

THE TUMOR OF MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH YESTERDAY created a great sensation here. The Star is dressed in mourning, and gives a lengthy biography of the great statesman.

WEBSTER COMMITTEE ROOMS.
No. 62 William-st., Friday Evening Oct. 22.

Having received intelligence of the dangerous illness of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the Webster General Committee of New-York, in view of the solemnity of the occasion, have resolved for the present to suspend all public proceedings.

CHARLES L. VOSE, Chairman.

GEORGE C. HOOD, Secretary.

PARTICULARS OF MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 24, 1852.

[We are indebted to *The Boston Courier* for the following particulars relative to Mr. WEBSTER'S death and burial.]

The last hours of one so beloved as he whose earthly career has just closed and of whose circumstances of consolation were of the same even tenor as all the rest. The public are already informed of the chief features of this deeply interesting scene, up to the period when Mr. WEBSTER desired to take leave of all who were in the house.

One by one, in deep sorrow, but sustained by his own great example, the members of his family, and the friends and attendants came in and took leave of him. He desired them to remain near his room, and more than once rejoined on those present, who were not of his immediate family, not to leave Marshfield till his death had taken place. Reassured by all that his every wish would be religiously regarded, he then addressed himself to his physicians, making minute inquiries as to his own condition, and the probable termination of his life.

Conversing with great exactness, he seemed to be anxious to be able to mark to himself the final period of his dissolution. He was answered that it might occur in one, two, or three hours, but that the time could not be definitely calculated. "Then," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I suppose I must lie here quietly till it comes." The retching and vomiting now recurred again. Dr. JEFFRIES offered to give him some "Something more, Doctor, more—I want restoration."

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, he repeated somewhat indistinctly the words—"Post, post, Gray, Gray." Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER repeated the first line of the elegy, "The turf we tolls the knell of parting day." "That's it, that's it," said Mr. W., and the book was brought and some stanzas read to him, which seemed to give him pleasure.

From 12 o'clock till 2, there was much restlessness, but not much suffering. The physicians were quite confident that there was no actual pain. A sickness occurred, which led him to think that his death was at hand. While in this condition, some expressions fell from him indicating the hope that his mind would remain to him completely until the last. He spoke of the difficulty of the process of dying, when Dr. JEFFRIES repeated the verse.

"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."

Mr. WEBSTER said immediately: "The fact, the fact. That is what I want, Thy rod, Thy rod; Thy staff, Thy staff."

The close was perfectly tranquil and easy, and occurred at precisely 22 minutes before 3 o'clock. The persons present were Mr. and Mrs. FLETCHER WEBSTER, Mr. and Mrs. PAIGE, Mr. S. A. APPLETON, Miss DOWNS, Mr. LEROY, EDWARD CURTIS, PETER HARVEY, GEORGE T. CURTIS, CHARLES HENRY THOMSON, (or THOMAS) Esq., GEORGE J. ABBOTT and W. C. ZANTZINGER of the State Department, Drs. J. F. FRIES and J. MASON WARREN, and the personal attendants and domestics of Mr. WEBSTER. Mrs. WEBSTER being unable to witness the last moments awaited the event in her own apartment.

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Information reached this city yesterday morning, from Marshfield, of the alarming illness of DANIEL WEBSTER. The information spread, and a general gloom pervaded the city. Men spoke together in whispers, and the burden of their conversation was the illness of Mr. WEBSTER. At the present writing we have no other information in regard to his condition, than that he is alarmingly ill, and the general consensus of opinion is that the sands of his mortal life are fast running out.

We heard yesterday that on Thursday he was able to dictate answers to some thirty letters, and that he made his will. Toward the closing of the afternoon his symptoms became critical, and little or no hope was expressed or entertained of his recovery. His strong mind remained clear, and some time was occupied by him in prayer. He spoke freely upon religious topics, and expressed his convictions of the truth of Revelation.

There were present on the occasion, George T. Curtis, Esq., of this City, Hon. Edward Curtis, of New-York, and members of the family.

The illness of Mr. WEBSTER produced a profound sensation in this city, and we have no doubt that it will be throughout the country. There is now no hope entertained, that he will recover. We cannot allow this occasion to pass, without expressing the feelings which we entertain. No man living ever felt a more profound regard for another, than we have for Mr. WEBSTER. He was the American statesman from whose speeches and conversations we got the best lessons of our government and of the Constitution under which we live. Notwithstanding the extraordinary illness which has within the last two years occurred to separate us, and which has given to others an opportunity to reap the fruit of our position, the sentiment of respect and attachment which we have never obliterated. For Mr. WEBSTER'S transcendent abilities, no man ever felt a more profound regard, and although withal a most devoted and unselfish man, he was ever ready to sacrifice his own interests to the interests of the country. His convictions were not only correct, and we have no apologies to offer that we did not do more for him. Had we been able to do more, we should have been unworthy to hold the position which we do. And we trust that what we may say in regard to Mr. WEBSTER, will not be considered as less valuable, because of the distance which of late—and only of late—has occurred to separate us.

There was a time when the relation which we held with the distinguished statesman was to a considerable degree casual, and in the course of the sources of our affection to us, which we now feel, that during the two years of controversy, which have just passed, that trust was never without.

Mr. WEBSTER did not possess the most interesting personality that was ever bestowed on any one man. His speeches will ever be regarded as the purest specimens of American eloquence, and as among the richest treasures of the country. They have been carefully preserved, and so far as they are concerned, it may be said of them as upon another occasion said, "the past is at least a secure." But it is not alone in his speeches that he was great, but in his whole life. He was a man of high character, and in his private life he was a man of high character. He was a man of high character, and in his private life he was a man of high character. He was a man of high